#### Business Notices.

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# New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SUNDAY, APRIL 19, 1891.

# TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Prince Bismarck has consented to a reballot at Geestermunde and will also stand for the Lebe district. === A large body of Miranzais was routed by British troops in India. --- The Chandiere Valley, in Quebec, is inundated, causing much damage. === The strikers at Bradford re made threats against the Mayor. Domestic .- The President was warmly received

at Houston and Galveston, Texas. - Coke strikers attacked the Sheriff's deputies at the Leisenring plant of the Frick Company; shots were exchanged and a deputy was seriously wounded. = A serious wreck occurred to an express train on the Lake Shore road, six postal clerks curred in the wheat market in Chicago, the May option touching \$1 15. \_\_\_\_ Major-General C. H. Hamilton, a classmate of General Grant at West Point, died in Milwaukee.

City and Suburban .- A German immigrant fatally shot a woman with whom he had been living and killed himself on the Eider. Father Ignatius reopened his work in this city. Senator Saxton explained his attitude on the amendments to the Ballot Reform Law. Philip Derringer was arrested on suspicion of having murdered his wife, although Deputy Coroner Conway had certified that she died from heart disease. === The annual breakfast of the Wheaton Alumnae of New-York took place. Stocks extremely strong, and, although the first movement was downward, the early losses were fully recovered and the closing was confident.

Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Fair or clear and cooler. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 75 degrees; lowest, 52; average, 62 7-8.

Great preparations are being made at San Francisco for the reception of President Harrison, whose arrival there is expected during the present week. In view of the fact that the benefits resulting from the new tariff have been more speedily tangible, and for the present, at any rate, more considerable there than elsewhere, his welcome by the Californians is certain to be of an unusually warm and sincere character. It will be the second occasion in the history of our Commonwealth that a President of the United States has visited the Pacific coast while in office, the only other instance being that of President Hayes.

It is now deemed certain that the annual Yale-Harvard boat-race will continue to be rowed on the Thames at New-London. The college boat clubs recently specified the requirements upon which they would insist, with a view to the comfort and convenience of the public as well as of the crews. The railroad companies and the New-London Board of Trade have now reached an agreement in their turn, the former guaranteeing two-thirds and the latter one-third of the expenses; and it is understood that satisfactory promises have been made in respect to the other conditions. The boating authorities of the two colleges are to be commended for taking the steps necessary to make the race more popular and give spectators greater advantages; and if their terms have been accepted all who are interested in the annual contest will rejoice, for there is no other accessible stretch of water so favorable as the New-London course for the rowing and observation of a four-mile straight-away race.

A telegram from Knoxville, Tenn., relates an incident which is clothed with mystery as with s garment as long as an ulster. A circus and "Wild West" show endeavored to exhibit in Knoxville a few evenings ago, but with discouraging results. The spectators who assembled in the tent interrupted the flow of the clown's wit with a brickbat, which broke his nose and his jaw. The manager was the rewere torn down. Even the interesting and instructive side-shows were the victims of the Tennessee crowd should do anything to discourage the circus and Wild West show insupports a large number of men of muscle- to the Commonwealth. When a State law is

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surprised. But not so when it comes to Ten- conventions of a majority of the States. nessee's relations to the circus and the Wild West show.

#### THE COMING FAIR.

Unicago is getting ready for the Fair which is to be the crucial test of her enterprise, her executive ability and her staying powers with all her might. The choice of William T. Baker for the presidency of the Fair Directory is generally commended, and evidently is a most admirable one. Mr. Baker is now serving his second consecutive term as president of Chicago's Board of Trade, and is fitted by his sterling integrity and his great business ability to direct the Fair wisely and well. The fact that he has promised to devote all his time to Fair work proves he has determined that if the enterprise fails to meet the best expectations the fault shall not be his. He was elected without a dissenting vote, so it is safe to assume that in his administration of the manifold duties of his office he will be heartily supported by all his associates. The result of the recent Chicago elections is

another cause of congratulation for those who are interested-and who is not?-in the Fair. "The Journal" of that city quotes one of its contemporaries as saying that "the knowledge that the city government will not be under the control of the most disreputable element of the population will be a distinct gain to the World's Fair." This is so obviously true as to need no comment. No sane man would tolerate the idea that the Fair should be brought into politics, or politics brought into the Fair. All the same, the majority of the people of the United States, inside or outside of Chicago, must feel that it is a decided advantage for the Feir that the newly elected Mayor stands for the best elements in the community, stands for those who do most to conserve its genuine progress. That the Mayor is a Republican is offset by the fact that the president of the directory, Mr. Baker, is a Democrat. Hence, honors from the point of view of political parties may be said to be easy. Passing from politics to education and art, a third cause of congratulation for the Fair boomers is to be noted. If the recommendation of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Education at Washington is adopted, as it is likely to be, all the exhibits, domestic and foreign, that belong to education and to art will be grouped into one department. Commenting upon this recommendation, "The Chicago Tribune" directs attention to the fact that "at the previous exhibitions in London in 1854 and 1862, and at Paris and Philadelphia, the best results were not obtained on account of the scattered location of educational exhibits. There was much confusion at former World's Fairs, and the hapless mixing up of displays did not provide either visitors or exhibitors with the best opportunity for purposes of comparison and of classification." It is proposed, "The Tribune" explains, to organize local committees in every State to take charge of all matters appertaining to educational exhibits, and it adds that the school collection will be a prominent feature of the Exposition.

All this is promising. To be sure, there have been some resignations of late from some of the working boards accompanied by pessimistic remarks not calculated to encourage the general public. To be sure, Secretary Phoebe Couzins, of the Board of Lady Managers, has been removed from office and will carry her resentment to the courts. To be sure, St. Louis--which never did have a wild enthusiasm for Chicagocannot be counted upon to stand by her. But we believe that none of these things, or things of related significance, will move Chicago. She must realize that no vast undertaking like a Fair was ever prosecuted to a triumphant contrain on the Lake Shore road, six postal clerks and two engineers being killed. — A flurry ocal and two engineers being killed. — A flurry ocal but the most of them rewarded by going off on obstacles from all sorts of people. Perseverance a heliday with Buffalo Bill. So far as we know conquers all things. Let Chicago persevere.

# THE AUSTRALIAN CONSTITUTION.

The Australian Federation Convention has performed the work for which it was called togotlier, and has adjourned. Its proceedings were marked by harmony and by the general approval of the interested public. The constitution which it drafted has been submitted to the various colonies for adoption by their Legislatures, which will probably be granted without delay or opposition. Then it will be sent to Westminster for ratification by the Imperial Parliament, which it is also likely to receive. This done, and the formal assent of the Crown secured, the Commonwealth of Australia will take its place among the nations of the world. Closer scrutiny of the Australian Constitution

only confirms the truth of the statement already made, that it has been modelled after the Constitution of the United States more than after that of Canada or any other country. The name, "The Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia," is perhaps reminiscent of Cromwell, perhaps of the United States, but certainly not of the Dominion of Canada. The various colonies are to be called States, not Provinces. The Legislature will consist of two houses, called the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senators will be chosen for terms of six years each by the State Legislatures, and each State, whatever its size, will have eight Senators and no more; eight, instead of two, as here, because the Australian States will be so much larger in size and fewer in number than ours. Half of the Senators will retire every three years. The House of Representatives will be elected every three years by the people, members being apportioned according to the population, but each State being entitled

to at least four. All the legislators will receive salaries for their services. The Legislature will have power to make laws on about the same subjects as the American Congress, such as trade and commerce, cusoms and excise, the public credit, army and navy, banking and the currency, the census, immigration, copyrights and patents, weights and measures, bankruptcy, naturalization, etc. Besides controlling the postal service it will also manage the telegraphic system; and it will enact all laws relating to marriage and divorce. It will also have power to legislate on any topic referred to it by any State, but only as applied to that State. Revenue, appropriation and taxation bills must originate in the House of Representatives, and the Senate may confirm or reject but may not amend them; and there must

be no "riders" on such bills. The Chief Executive will be a Governor-General, appointed by the Crown, advised by a Council of seven Ministers, selected from among the members of either house. The Governor-General will be commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and will exercise a veto power over legislation. The national judiciary will comprise a Supreme Court, consisting of a Chief cipient of similar attentions. The brass band Justice and four Associates, which will be the was wrecked. The seats and dressing-rooms final Court of Appeal; excepting that the Crown may in certain public cases appeal to itself in Council. A uniform tariff law will be estableonoclasts. Now the mystery is, first, why a lished, with entirely free trade between the States. The revenue over and above the needs of the National Government will be returned dustry, and second, how it happened that a pro rata to the States. The States will retain

a promiscuous party of Tennessee gentlemen mitted under such conditions as the General had passed such a criticism upon an Ibsen Club's Government sees fit to impose. Amendments performance, and if the club had shown itself to the Constitution may be made by a majority unable to take care of itself, nobody would be vote of the Legislature and of constitutional

> Such are the salient features of the Australian plan of National Union. It is a comprehensive and advanced scheme, leaving little to be desired by the most radical of republicans. The only bond that unites it to the monarchical system of the Empire is the Governor-Generalship. and it is evident that that may be severed at any time by making the office elective, by a rest of the laws if only I succeed in constrainsimple amendment to the Constitution, without ing the cats." And then, many, many years the least disturbance of domestic politics. Eng- to come, when he has been translated to a sphere land would doubtless object, but not to the point of physical enforcement. Such a step may not itude will impart a new significance to the be taken by the Commonwealth for many a ancient legend. generation. It almost certainly will not even be considered during the present reign. proposition to do it at once, to make the Governor-Generalship elective at the outset, was indeed made in the convention; but it was rejected by 35 votes to 3. Curiously enough, it was proposed by Sir George Grey, of New-Zealand, the representative of a colony that has resisted the whole Federation movement on the ground that federation would mean secession from the Empire! But whether in the Empire or out of it, the Commonwealth can scarcely fail to bring great benefits to the Australian people; and in that view of the case every believer in popular government must wish it speedy establishment and abiding success.

THE RESTLESS SIOUX. It appears that the possibility of a war with the Sioux Indians has not yet disappeared. The agent at Pine Ridge informs the Interior Department that the hearts of the red people are still bitter and bad, and that unless they get more money and supplies it is probable they will make trouble. We hope that the Government will be as ready for this emergency, if it arises, as it was for the emergency of last fall. Congress acted upon the Sioux situation with as much liberality as could be expected. The appropriations for sustenance and education were materially increased, and the money was made available for the purchase of the opened lands. The present moral and intellectual condition of the Sioux tribe does not encourage gifts beyond our engagements. We are under no obligation whatever to support them in idleness. We premised to give them a certain amount of help until they had had a fair chance to earn a living for themselves. They have had this chance in a degree far greater than was contemplated by the treaty. We have given them tools and haves and farms. We have supplied teachers to show them how to work. An enormous sum of money has been spent in the vain and resultless effort to stimulate their production and to awaken their interest in agriculture. But they are essentially a race of savage, prodigal vagrants, in whom the desire of improvement and the capacity for civilized labor are so small and feeble that nothing has been accomplished upon which substantial hopes can be builded.

It is sheer folly to comply with the demands of the Sioux. Their case requires severe rather than weak treatment. Practically, the Government has conceded all it ought to concede, and if the Indians do not now behave themselves their leaders in insurrection should be arrested and bound over to keep the peace. The fact of the matter is that they have got it into their heads that rebellion is profitable, that the Great Father can be compelled to support them in luxury by threats of war and acts of hostility. Their experience since the ghost-dance affair has encouraged this notion. THE TRIBUNE then urged that their surrender to General Miles ought to be unconditional, and that the leaders of the insurrection should be punished. So far as we know they have not been punished at all, holiday with Buffalo Bill. So far as we know Lieutenant Casey's infamous murder is wholly unavenged, and its perpetrator is a hero in the eyes of the white-blanketed Brules. Of course it is to be said that the chiefs who have gone with Buffalo Bill and those who remain in honorable captivity under General Miles are not where they can excite another uprising, and this is certainly good. But there are young men enough left at Pine Ridge, Rosebud and Lower Brule to form a numerous fighting band, and the savage Sioux is never at a loss for ambitious leaders. The point is that nobody has been materially punished for the utterly unprovoked insurrection of last fall, and that this is another lesson to the Sioux, and will be so regarded, convincing him that the Great Father is really afraid of him and may easily be coerced by the threat and show of war.

GENERAL HUSTED TO THE RESCUE. The interesting intelligence comes from Albany that General Husted has thrown a legislative bootiack at the wandering and nocturnal cat. This weapon and its purpose are disclosed in an amendment to a bill relating to the custody of dogs at night, and we regret to learn that the measure thus reconstructed has been sent back to committee. Life is short, the days of the session are numbered and about to expire, and it is of universal concern that the bill referred to, as amended by General Husted. should emerge from the committee at the earliest moment and become a law as soon as possible

Millions of disquisitions upon the distressing and baleful effects of the feline concert-" tart solo, sour duct and general squall"-have been written and given to the world in legible print. Nothing new remains to be said on the subject. but against reiteration there is no argument in law or propriety. There is something in the nature of this tormenting nuisance which generally suggests to those who make complaint of it in public that they should speak or write in a vein of levity. It resembles toothache in this respect, that the humor of the situation is never recognized while you are wallowing about your couch in the night watches, but becomes apparent only after dawn has brought a surcease of sorrow. In the rare instances in which men have portrayed the horror and the ravages of caterwauling in adequate terms of execration and of protest we suspect that they have risen from their beds to the emergency.

And yet this urbanity and lightness of touch are wrong and deplorable. The cause in which they are employed is no trivial matter. It would be difficult to prove that cats have caused more deaths than consumption, but it would also be difficult to disprove. There can scarcely be a doubt in any acute and reflecting mind that many a spirit that was beating against the bars been liberated by a sudden, maniacal scream from the palings; that tens of thousands of invalids have been made worse and a myriad of convalescents been startled into a relapse by that same note of mingled misery, defiance and despair. And yet the years come and go and the centuries accumulate without one determined and comprehensive effort to remove the burden of woe under which humanity staggers. The drens and Wild West show-which always all their powers except those expressly delegated scriptive right to exercise their proclivities until

It is to this beneficent task and this imperious duty that General Husted has addressed himself. We are told that Providence is always on the side of the strongest battalions. If this were true the case would indeed be desperate. But it is not true, as Goliath and other imposing combatants have found to their mortification. Single-handed the member from Westchester could not hope to prevail. But he has or may have the Legislature of a sovereign State at his back while Glory stares him in the face. His motto ought to be: "I care not who makes the where there are neither toms nor tabbies grat-

Requiescat in pace.

### CHURCHES AND HERETICS.

It is neither the intention nor the desire of THE TRIBUNE to take the part of heretics against the particular Church as to whose doctrines they are heretical. To every human organization must be granted the right to determine what its fundamental principles are, and to cut off from membership those who deny those principles. Without such a right, indeed, no organization, either social, political or religious, could exist. But for the churches to cut off from membership men who are judicially proved to be heretics is one thing, and for individuals in the churches clamorously to assail men whom they suspect of heresy is quite another thing.

The present clamor over the alleged heretical views of Professor Briggs in regard to the Bible is a case in point. Possibly the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church may investigate these views; and possibly it may decide that they are contrary to the teachings of the Presbyterian Church. If so the distinguished Professor will be the first to Church with whose teachings he is not in harmony. But at present the questions at issue are not adjudicated. Professor Briggs's views have not been condemned. A large number of Presbyterian clergymen and laymen, some of them among the most eminent in the Church believe that his views are within the tolerated limits of the Church's teachings. Yet he is constantly assailed as a heretic and an unbeliever, who is doing all he can to destroy the bible and the Church. And multitudes of hotheaded defenders of the faith ask why he does not get out of the Church when he finds himself no longer able to believe its doctrines, thus calmly assuming the very point at issue.

Now this sort of snap judgment is grossly unfair. It is simply ecclesiastical mob law, as one religious journal happily expresses it : and instead of harming Professor Briggs will do incalculable harm to the Church. Moreover, to say that a clergyman is morally bound to withdraw from his Church the moment he finds himself modifying some of his old views of its doctrines is to take a superficial view of the Were such a principle to be inexorably enforced the churches would soon find themselves with no members but a few who refuse to think. For in this age even the most conservative of Churchmen are continually modifying their views of the creeds and dogmas of the Church. On this point it is pertinent to quote an admirably expressed utterance of John Stuart Mill, whom no one will accuse of the slightest sympathy with any sort of dishonesty or evasion. In his inaugural address as Rector of the Uni-

versity of St. Andrew, in 1867, he said: I hold entirely with those elergymen who elect to remain in the National Church so long as they are able accept its articles and confessions in any sense of with any interpretation consistent with common hon esty, whether it be the generally received interpretation or not. If all were to descri the Church who put a large and liberal construction on its terms of communion, or would wish to see those terms widened, the National provision for religious teaching and worship left utterly to those who take the narrowest, the most literal, the purely textual view of the formularies; who though by no means necessarily bigots, are under the great disadvantage of having bigots for their allies, and often very great-vet, if the Church is improvable, are not the most likely persons to improve it. Therefore, if it were not impertinence in me to tender advice in such a matter, I should say, let all who conscientiously can remain in the Church. A church is far more easily improved from within than from without. Almost all the illustrious reformers of religion began by being clergymen; but they did not think their profession as

clergymen was inconsistent with being reformers.

What is here said of a National Church applies with equal force to all churches. There s, of course, always a point beyond which church members cannot go in their thinking. But, until that point is reached, the churches. especially in this age of inquiry and reconstruction, should allow their members the widest liberty in the interpretation of the standards of belief. In that way only can they retain the allegiance of thinking men.

# THE ROARD OF LADY MANAGERS.

When lovely woman stoops to public office and finds too late that she must fight just like the horrid men, nobody can regret it more deeply than The Tribune. That gentle, timid, sweet-voiced woman should be obliged to jerk the hair, both natural and artificial, out of the head of her fellow-women, or should have to rush into court -that most absurd place where reason is given such ridiculous prominence-or that she should find it necessary in any similar way to assert herself after the manner of men to secure her rights is one of the most melancholy things in connection with the advanced civilization of the present day. But as surely as the paths of glory lead but to the grave, just as surely do the paths of women in public office lead but to personal encounters and lawsuits. We need not refer to the recent case of Alderman McKeon and City Treasurer Bartrom, who brought a great scandal upon the Westward, Kansas, female administration by a loud quarrel in the City Hall, based on charges and counter charges concerning false front hair and crooked eyed babies-this is now a matter of history nd public office, even when not purely political seems to have the same sad effect. Our readers must by this time be familiar with the case of Miss Phoebe Couzins, secretary of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Columbian Commission in Chicago. The Board of Lady Managers, it is ascertained,

we may say by way of preface, is composed of women. It is intended to look after women exhibitors, in the same way that exhibitors of the opposite sex will be attended by the Board of Gentlemen Managers, a body not yet created, but which will consist of men. Mrs. Potter Palmer is president of the lady managers. Precisely what is the trouble between Miss Couzins and the other ladies is not clear at this distance. One correspondent (evidently a plain man) goes so far as to say, in speaking of Miss Couzins, that "she of its earthly prison and panting to be free has knows too much for the other members of the Board," and then asserts that most of the ladies were selected rather on account of their distinguished husbands or their position in society than for their brains. As to this we will not pretend to say, but content ourselves with the simple statement that the ladies have deposed and dispossessed Miss Couzins. When she arrived at her office Thursday morning she found the door locked, and a big janitor (plain man) standing in

were unable to protect themselves against those inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth interfering with their peace and prosperity. If the latter will prevail. New States may be adapted a promise near the latter will prevail. New States may be adapted as the latter will prevail. The past is a hideous tragedy, but the future is she announces that the other Ladles are "weak," she announces that the other Ladles are "weak," she announces that the other Ladles are "weak," and that she will "make those people very sick before they get through with me." The other Ladies have responded with resolutions denouncing Miss Couzins in good, round terms as a dangerous person from St. Louis, who will ruin the whole Lady department if she is not suppressed.

Dr. Watts, a high authority in such matters, has declared that no legitimate objection can be raised o the habit which obtains among dogs of barking and biting, Providence having constructed them for that especial purpose. Nor would be restrain bears and lions when they are moved to growl and fight, it being their nature so to conduct themselves. But when he comes to an examination of children, he finds that their little hands were never made to tear each other's eyes. No doubt the good doctor would have reached the same conclusion about the fair sex. It has been asserted that women are much more competent to manage publie affairs than most men. This we have never disputed, and we consider it extremely unfortunate that there should be such misunderstandings among them in the first trials which they are given. It provides ammunition for the enemy, and makes it possible for that most repulsive per-son, the scoffer, to scoff. The World's Fair Ladies must get together and show the country that they can do business without tearing each other's eyes like the furious bear, the irritable lion, or the coarse man. They have a chance to put down many slanders on their sex. "Sir," said gruff old Dr. Johnson, in his grouty eighteenth century manner-"Sit, a woman preaching is like a dog's walking on his hind legs. It is not done well, but you are surprised to find it's done at all." Doubtless the dyspeptic old lexicographer would have thought the same thing about a woman managing a branch of a World's Fair. What his idea would have been of a lady preaching or a lady managing it is impossible to say, but it is not probable that it would have been any better. But the Chicago Ladies now have an opportunity to show the world that all such notions are wrong. Let the tyrant gentleman be given a lesson that he will remember by the Board of Lady Managers.

is a significant fact, shown as one of the results recognize the duty of withdrawing from a of the census. The percentage of the people who dwell in cities in the United States is now, 29.12, while in 1880 it was 22.57. It is also pointed out that in the course of the century the pro-portion has crept up from 3.35 per cent to the present figure. At the present rate, in about two locades more half of the population will be city dwellers. The importance of bending our ener gies to the betterment of our methods of municipal administration is therefore conspicuously evident.

> Persons who are expressing sympathy with the important work of preserving the North Woods and hostflity to all projects for building new railroads in that region should not omit, especially if they happen to be largely interested in the railroads already there, to deplore the fact that these roads are inflicting an immense amount of cruel injury upon the forests. The Chateaugay Railroad Company, for instance, is reported to have cut 70,000 cords of wood during the past winter.

> Mr. Depew displays his customary good judgnent in coming out heartily in favor of the University Extension plan formulated by the Regents. After considerable study of the plan ne is convinced that its benefits will be great and immediately evident, and that the work already done in this city has demonstrated its usefulness. Mr. Depew expresses the opinion of all intelligent men who have examined the subect. The University Extension project is preminently practical, and it is in wise hands, so that its usefulness will be more and more evidently demonstrated as time goes on.

> The politicians who are consumed with a desire to demolish or enlarge or rebuild the City Hall ought to remember that there are times when the principle of letting well enough alone should have free course. The City Hall is a structure of which New-York may well be proud. The emphatic desire of the people is to keep the hand of the spoiler

> The late Mr. Barnum showed his customary on after making his will, several years ago, he called in a number of physicians and caused himself to be examined as to his mental condition, the physicians attesting that he was entirely sane. The result is that his will has been promptly admitted to probate without so much as the suggestion of a contest. Many of the prolonged will confests which have occupied the time of the courts in recent years might have been prevented had the rich men with millions to bequeath adopted a course similar to Mr. Barnum's. As an example it carries a lesson that ought not to go unheeded.

The desperate efforts of Governor Hill, Lieutenant-Governor Jones and the Democratic Senators to prevent an investigation of the State canals proclaim in thunder tones the need of such an investigation. The duty of The Republican Senators in this emergency is to stand firm and insist upon their rights.

It appears that the remonstrance of Episcopal clergymen and laymen published the other day, when first circulated for signatures, was addressed to no one, and was marked "private and confidential." In this form many clergymen signed it who possibly might not have done so had they known that it was to be formally addressed to Bishop Potter and published. At some stage in the proceedings somebody inserted the name of the Bishop. It was the right of the remonstrants to address their protest to their ecclesiastical superior, but it is unfortunate, to say the least, that many of the signers did not know that it was so addressed until they saw the document in the papers.

Highway robberies have been particularly fre quent recently, and footpads have been bold aluost to recklessness in attacking citizens on the public streets. The police should be stirred to renewed vigilance and citizens should exercise care in avoiding suspicious persons lurking in dark corners along the streets at night. It is not pleasant to think that precautions are necessary, but unwary persons are certainly exposed to danger until the gangs of thieves are effectively broken up by the arrest and severe punishment of

The health of residents in some portions of the Annexed District is seriously affected by the delay in building sewers. The active citizens who have endeavored to make the municipal authorities do something to remedy the evils complained of find it almost impossible to induce the various boards having charge of the matter to take any action. The Board of Street Openings and Im provement is particularly slow, and meetings are often adjourned because no quorum can be obtained. The members of the board are wellpaid officials, and they owe the city the time neces sary to attend to their duties and to secure the immediate carrying-out of improvements needed for the healthfulness of the community.

The annual warning against bringing out open cars' on the surface railroads is again in order. Even last Sunday on one of the Brooklyn lines open cars were run. To ride in one of them on such a day is almost suicidal, but the companies seem to be amenable to no power unless it be that of public opinion. A general boycott of open cars in unsensonable weather would certainly be justified. It is not doubtful that many severe colds and worse maladies may be traced to this source every year. Some public body, like the Board of Health, ought to have the power of regulating this fact that cats have flourished from time immemorial and always made love and war in the memorial and always made love and war in the memorial and always made love and war in the memorial and always made love and war in the memorial and always made love and war in the memorial and always made love and war in the cate of one chair and a large framed motto reading "Love One Another."

The front of it. She, however, went into another room matter. It would hardly do to set a definite date before which it should be unlawful to use open two drops in a testpoonful of two drops

the public wish, the public comfort and the general health in this matter.

#### PERSONAL

The Rev. Dr. G. R. Van de Water, the popular rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Harlem, has recently been the recipient of unusual acts of kindness on the part of his people. The vestry have in-sured his life for \$50,000, on a twenty years' endow. ment; and a vestryman has offered him the use of a beautiful new house for a residence, at No. 7 West One-hundred-and-twenty-second-st. Such generous treatment of the clergy by an appreciating laity makes their heaviest burdens seem light. Evidently the lot of a Harlem rector is a happy one.

A piece of prairie land, recently annexed to Chicago but formerly owned by General Grant, was relinquished by that gentleman in 1873, and, through the agency of Mr. Depew, was sold to Fanny Davenport. The actress, after holding it several years, sold it at a profit; and the rise in values since then has been very great, the property being now laid out in improved streets, with fine dwelling-houses.

Mary Kyle Dallas is much astonished to learn from a sentence in a California letter to The (Fribune that she died recently. She labors under the impression that she is still writing and working among living men and women, and she ought to know. The Tribune owes Mrs. Dallas an apology.

Mr. Parelli, a local artist in New-Orleans, has completed what is said to be an admirable portrait bust of Paul Morphy, the great chess player, for the Chess, Checkers and Whist Club of the Crescent City. As yet the work is in plaster, but it will probably be cast in bronze. That charming American songstress, Miss Eames,

who is achieving such a triumph in London just now, pronounces her name as if it had no initial E. She says: "That is not phonetic, I am aware, but my forefathers always pronounced it so, and I naturally cling to the family tradition. In any case, my name will come more easily to English tongues than it did to the Parislans, who, when I first appeared, managed to dis-cover that Eames was a word of three syllables." General Hawley declares that he would much prefer

seat in the Senate to a Cabinet portfolio. The friends of Senator Davis, of Minnesota, are talk-

ing about the chance of his getting Mr. Edmunds's chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Davis is not now a member of that committee, but is at the head of that on Pensions. He thinks pension legislation, however, virtually closed, and would relish a Cella Thaxter, the authoress, of Portsmouth, N. H.,

has already reopened for the season her cottage at Appledore, Isles of Shoals. The Rev. David C. Kelley, who was suspended from

the Methodist ministry for six months for running as a candidate for Governor of Tennessee on the Prohibi-tion ticket, has been restored to favor; but the Bishop is not yet able to say whether a fresh appointment will be given him immediately.

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The other day a swarm of bees decided to light on the person of John smith, of Guzzlerville, Ark., as he was quietly walking along the street and minding Just as the queen bee was about to settle on his neck, John came to a saloon, into which he darted, and thus escaped. He is now firmly convinced that saloons are necessary to the welfare of a community. This is a picturesque story, but doubt is thrown on it by the statement that the hero had to run two miles before striking a saloon.

A Gononess.—Elderly Lady (who has sent for her physician in great hasto)—I feel very queerly, doctor. Can't you do something for me? Sympathetic Physician—What is it madam? Where do you feel strange! Elderly Lady (faintly)—I don't know, doctor. There seems to be a goneness somewhere. I can't find a single pain.—(Pharmaceutical Era.

A citizen of Arlington, Ga., according to a local aper, arrived at the depot only to find that the train and gone. It was then four miles ahead of him, but, procuring a horse and buggy, the citizen gave chase, overtaking the train at Commissary Hill, a distance of early five miles. He then waved it down, got aboard

and arrested a man who owed him \$4 and was trying

o make his escape. They Get It.—It is said that there are no less than ten Russian agents in this country to report public opinion as to the Clar's action in the case of Jews and exiles. They get lots of it every day, but whether they dare forward it to the old man at St. Petersburg is quite another thing.—(Detroit Free Press.

The old adage, give a dog a bad name, etc., is thu made to apply to the clergy by the Rev. Dr. Wayland: "If Mr. Beecher had said that two and two make four, a great many people would shrick that he was undermining the foundations of ordiodoxy, and that, in a short time, both the Church and the Nation would be in rulns. But if Dr. John Hall or Dr. Cuyler should say that two and two make five, or ten, or twenty, or ten thousand, it would not damage their reputation by so much as a single hair, no, not a filament.

The members of a girls' class were asked a fer questions. One was interrogated as to what wa meant "by bearing false witness against your neighbor." meant "by bearing talse witness against your neighbor."
"It was," said she, "when nobody did nothing and
somebody went and told of it." Another was asked
how beef tea was made, and she replied, "Buy a tin
of beef extract, and follow the directions on the lid."
"What are warmth producing foods?" a third girl was
asked. The reply was, "Cayenne pepper and Jamaica
ctimer."

A UNILITERAL POEM. In a volume of poems, "Songs of Singularity," by the Landon Hermit, recently published in England is the following specimen of alliterate prose. It is supposed to be a serenade in M flat, sung by Major Marmaduke Muttonhead to Mademoiselle Madeline Men

doza Marriot : My Madeline! my Madeline! Mark my melodious midnight moans Much may my melting music mean My modulated monotones.

My mandolin's mild minstrelsy, My mental music magazine, My mouth, my mind, my memory, Must mingling murmur "Madeline." Muster 'mid midnight masquerade, Mark Moorish Maidens, marrons mien 'Mongst Murcia's most majestic maids Match me my matchless Madeline.

Mankind's malevolence may make Many my motives may mistake, My modest merits much malign. My Madeline's most mirthful mood Much mollitles my mind's machine; My mountfulness's magnitude Melts-makes me merry, Madeline!

Match-making ma's machinate, Manocuvring misses me miswee Manoeuvring misses are many ma Mere money may make many ma My magic motto's—" Madeline."

Melt, most melliflous melody.
'M'dst Murcia's misty mounts marine,
Meet me by moonlight—marry me, Meet me by moonlight-i Madonna mis i-Madeline Some time ago "The St. Louis Republic" started

oting contest to see who were the two most popular clergymen in St. Louis, in order that it might send them on an extended trip through Europe, and its rival, "The Globe Democrat," immediately instituted a voting centest for the two most popular barkeepers in town, promising to send them over the same routs. Looking Ahead .- "Young man," said the stern

father, "do you realize that my daughter is in the habit of wearing dresses that cost all the way from \$50 to \$100 ?" 10 \$100?"

"I do," replied the young man, firmly, "and, sir," he continued, an exultant ring in his voice, "it was only the other night that we took an account of stock and found that she had enough of them to last three years ahead."—(Cloak Review.

A plot for a melodrama such as would have de

lighted a Bowery audience of a generation ago could be formed from a story which comes by telegraph from Indianapolis. The confession of a third is to the effect that many mysterious burglaries which have puzzled the police of that city were planned by a well-known lawyer. His career of crime, if the thief's story is true, was continued for a long time without arousing any suspicion. He took no active part in the burgiaries, but was the real leader of the gang which committed them. He has been arrested and the story of his crimes has been made public.

TIDDLEDY WINKS. "Well, what are you doing," I said to a friend,
"In the way of amusement to-day?
For Euclire and Halma, I understand,
Are rapidly passing away.

And Whist, that glorious game of games,
That has had an unlimited relan;
With Checkers, Hackgammon and Cribbage too,
Are all of them on the wane.

The donkeys no longer are losing their tails,
The Cobweb parties are through;
The Pigs in Clover were all chased to death,
So what is there now left to do?

"We play," she answered, with blush and smile,
"A game full of wonderful kinks;
But it's just too sweet-have you heard of it?
They call it Tiddled Winks."
—(Mary G. Heekle in Boston Transcript. The season for going over Niagara Falls in a barrel

or something of the sort has arrived, but there don't appear to be any candidates. Can it be that the